

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
THOMAS M. GREEN.
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MAYSVILLE, KY., MARCH 3, 1869.

The real friends of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, Northern Division, do not seem to favor Mr. BRENT'S ill-conceived and insulting proposition quite so unanimously as that gentleman probably anticipated. Between those who really favor the completion of the road, and are willing to pay the money necessary to gain that end, but are opposed to the policy of issuing bonds and saddling the county of Bourbon with a large debt, and then not getting the road, and those who oppose any sort of tax for railroad purposes, the proposition is almost certain to be defeated. The subjoined communication to the *True Kentuckian* correctly represents the views of the most sensible people of Bourbon:

(For the Paris True Kentuckian.)
Maysville and Lexington Railroad.

It is to be regretted that the friends of the road were not generally consulted, and some plan which they could agree upon for taking stock in the road. If this had been done, we are sure that the proposed objectionable plan would not have been suggested. And it is especially to be regretted that those who have already taken stock in this road and who have it in charge, were not consulted. As we seek a partnership in a joint enterprise, common courtesy and common sense seems to demand that they should have been consulted as to the terms of that partnership.

We have been an ardent friend of the road always, and are still so; and because we are a friend of the road, we object to the proposition now suggested. What is it? It is, in effect, to pledge the taxable property of Bourbon county for the payment of bonds to the amount of \$200,000 and interest thereon at the high and unvarious rate of eight per cent. per annum: thus paying a premium of \$16,000 interest, or \$1,000 more each year on the \$200,000 than we have heretofore paid on \$250,000 of bonds. At this rate we will pay \$200,000 of interest in twelve years and a half, and yet leave the principal wholly unpaid and an oppressive incumbrance upon ourselves and our children; and at the end of thirty years we will have paid \$480,000 of interest, and the principal still left unpaid.

The extraordinary condition is annexed that the interest on the bonds shall not be paid in New York, or any of the great centers of commerce and capital, but in Paris, Ky. This is truly a ridiculous proposition, and would strike with wonder and amazement the financiers of the world. Its novelty is refreshing. It has been the custom, invariably, as far as we know, to make interest on State bonds and corporation bonds through upon the market, payable in New York or some great money center, for the obvious reason that money is worth more there than elsewhere. Hence exchange is in favor of these points; hence we pay a premium for exchange on these points. Exchange is always in favor of New York, which means that money is worth more in New York than here. The true policy is, to sell the bonds where money is abundant and in seeking permanent and safe investment. Capitalists at these centers would not buy bonds with the interest payable in Paris. They do not want their money here. It might, it is true, be paid in New York, but men here, who may wish to absorb the bonds at a ruinous discount, to have them sold at this disadvantage. The cheaper the bonds sell the better for the buyers; yet it is proposed to sell them at whatever they will bring, for ourselves, if they are to be sold at all, we would never consent to sell our bonds bearing such an interest for one cent below par. This ought to be provided for by the law under which they are to be issued; but this is not proposed to be done.

But if bonds are issued they ought not to bear more than six per cent. per annum. Bourbon is a very wealthy county, with untarnished reputation, having always met her debts promptly. Her bonds at six per cent. will be a very desirable investment; and her bonds already out cannot be bought for less than ninety per cent., and are gradually being bought in that price; and as high as ninety per cent. has been paid.

We however do not favor the issuing of bonds at all, but the payment of subscription by a tax-collector in two or three years, and giving to the tax-payers stock in the road dollar for dollar.

But it is proposed to couple with this proposition bonds for \$200,000 for a railroad to Richmond, to be collected in two or three years, and giving to the tax-payers stock in the road dollar for dollar. This making our bonds \$400,000, and an annual interest of \$32,000 payable semi-annually. This latter \$200,000 to a road which will be a railroad, and on which no estimates have been made. This road will cost at least \$1,500,000. No stock has yet been subscribed to it, and we believe no corporation is in existence for making it. But our bonds are to be issued at the discretion of the county court, when the "court" has reasonable grounds to believe that the road, with the aid thus afforded, can and will be made; thus giving to the county court the power any, or at least a large part, of the bonds whenever they shall choose to do so upon the terms stated. We deem such a proposition intolerable. We certainly would not give this power to the property and people of the county to any tribunal, much less to one in its nature so liable to change. We may have a court now entirely worthy of confidence, but five or ten, or twenty years hence (for there is no limit to the term) very different. Such a power ought not to be conferred on any tribunal.

It is proposed to use the money thus raised for the Maysville road in making a road connecting at Paris and running towards Carlisle. The money will not make, even if the bonds should be sold at par, more than eight miles of road, thus leaving a breach of eight or ten miles. Such a road would be of no use whatever to the road from Maysville to Lexington. No freighter will bring his goods to Carlisle, take them off, haul in wagons to Millersburg, and then again freight to Paris—it will be too expensive. The fragment of road thus made will only be a petty feeder to the Cincinnati road.

But the most impracticable and inconsiderate part of this miserable scheme, is the provision that the friends shall manage, sign, perpetrate and contract for the making of this part of the road. Such a proposition is an insult upon the Lexington and Maysville company. It must be remembered that they own the right of way and the road bed, and certainly they will not and ought not to permit any independent company to build upon or use it.

Then, in conclusion, we would invoke the friends of the road to vote against this ill-considered proposition. If the people of the county wish to build the road, let them in their own good time accept a tax, and receive it in stock in the road. Let them subscribe enough to save the road to the stockholders, that they may enjoy the dividends. In short, let the road when built be a monument of the wisdom instead of a memorial of the folly of its friends.

A prominent Republican Senator who has had interviews within a day or two with the President elect, represents that one of the earliest and most important features of the administration will be a change in our foreign policy, especially with regard to England. REVERDY JOHNSON is to be recalled at once, and after his successor is appointed, an entirely new proposition is to be made for settlement of the Alabama claims. It is intended to demand of Great Britain, not only pay for actual damages done to American shipping, but indemnity for loss to American commerce, never fully made up, occasioned by the fear of rebel cruisers which drove the carrying trade to British bottoms and to other foreign flags. The present treaty only covers the detailed and actual personal damages. It should be added here, that there is no truth in the report that Minister REVERDY JOHNSON has asked for leave to return at once. Secretary SEWARD says he knows of no such application.

The General Assembly of Kentucky had an opportunity to do a sensible and judicious thing by passing the Conventional Interest bill, but of course they refused to do it, and adhered to the old usury laws. If we know ourselves, we have no especial objection to subverting the rates of interest. Certain it is that we have no money to loan at a greater or less rate than the six per cent. now allowed by law. But we believe that with money, as with all other commodities, it is a mistaken policy to endeavor to regulate its value by legislation. Like corn and wheat, its price will always be regulated by the laws of trade—by the supply and demand—and all attempts to set aside those laws have proved and will continue to prove nugatory and of no effect. As a practical question money cannot be had, except in isolated instances, at the rate fixed by law in Kentucky, simply because from its scarcity and the large demand, more can be had and more is asked. The banks nearly always charge nine per cent., and private individuals rarely take less than ten. The proposition to fix the conventional rate at ten per cent. was merely to allow by law what is the almost universal custom among both borrowers and lenders. We believe the policy of the State in this regard has a tendency to make the price of money dearer instead of cheaper, for it drives much capital from the State, and is no real check upon the usurer, who not only charges the usual rate, but also demands to be paid for the risk he runs in not being able to make by law the amount of his usury. To the honest borrower it gives no real protection, for, let the law be as it may, that man is held to be dishonored in business circles who will plead usury upon any debt voluntarily incurred. It would be better, in our opinion, for the great mass of the people to wipe out the usury laws altogether, and let the price of money be regulated like that of anything else.

It was not a particularly wise thing in the Legislature to refuse to raise the salaries of the Judges of the Circuit Courts, but was a very injudicious measure of economy. The salaries paid judicial officers ought to be large enough to secure for those places the best legal talent in the State, and it requires no argument to prove that this cannot be had for a less amount of money than is paid to first class book-keepers and salesmen in the larger cities. Very few lawyers of real ability can be induced to accept positions on the Bench, when the salaries are not only greatly below the average of their gains in the profession, but grossly inadequate to the comfortable subsistence of their families. It may be true that the present Judges of the Circuit Courts sought the positions they occupy principally because the salary is larger than they obtained from their profession. But this will not contradict the truth we have stated, for it is notorious that the great majority of our Circuit Judges were second or third rate lawyers, and very few first class lawyers can be induced to accept the position on account of the insufficiency of the salary. It may be true, as has been argued, that even if the amount of the salary be increased it would not give us greater ability on the Bench, because of the habit of the people to introduce questions of party politics into the election of Judges. But this does not alter the principle of the matter. The Legislature ought to alter the law so as to offer an inducement to able lawyers to accept the positions of Judges of the several courts, and then if the people choose to elect cross-road politicians and incapable elect whangers it will be their own fault. At least give a salary large enough to justify a man of legal learning and brains consenting to run.

THE CONTENTED KENTUCK STATE.
The fight for the seat of the Eighth Congressional District has become decidedly lively. Geo. M. Adams, the Democratic contestant, has been taking testimony, and says that Sidney M. Barnes the Radical contestant, is wholly unqualified to represent the loyal and brave people of the Eighth District. He accuses Barnes of cowardice in the face of the enemy, and of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, at the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and Snow Hill. It is further alleged that Barnes is not a fit associate for the honorable members of the Forty-first Congress. At London, Laurel county, on the 15th inst., Lieut. Colonel Mayhew, of Barnes' regiment, testified that, at the battle of Chickamauga, "said Barnes," on being called on to go to the aid of General Crittenden, threw himself into a ditch, where he was found on all fours, and from which place he refused to move. Thomas Smith, also of Barnes' regiment, made a statement corroborating that of Lieut. Colonel Mayhew.—*Courier Journal.*

We are at a loss to understand the motive of Captain ADAMS in making and endeavoring to prove the charge of cowardice against Colonel BARNES, unless it be to provoke him into sending a challenge to a duel, which would be the most natural response to make to such accusations, and perfectly justifiable, if dueling under any circumstances can be justifiable. The charge and the proof are both entirely irrelevant to the issue involved in the contest, which is simply as to who is the legally elected member from the Eighth District. We regret that Captain ADAMS has seen fit to take this course, which, if the charges are well founded and true, might have been allowable during the canvass when Col. BARNES and himself met daily face to face on the stump, but which is utterly out of place in a contested election, with which it has nothing to do. We hope ADAMS may get the seat to which the people elected him, but we fear that his course in this particular is more likely to injure than promote his cause.

GOVERNOR SMITH, of Alabama, has issued a letter of instructions to the sheriffs of the different counties in reference to outrages perpetrated by the so-called Ku-Klux. He says they are invested with ample authority to protect citizens and preserve order, and if they are unable to do so by means of a posse comitatus, it is their duty to call upon the military commander of the nearest post, who, under a standing general order from the War Department, will furnish all requisite assistance.

BROWNLOW, on Saturday, issued a proclamation establishing martial law in a number of counties in Tennessee. As every part of the State is more peaceable now than at any time since the close of the war, the inference is that this condition of things is not in accordance with his policy; and he proposes to remedy the evil by quartering his vagabond militia on the people in order that the "rebel outrages" incited thereby may furnish pretexts for still further acts of oppression.

The Chicago *Times* says: It is to be hoped that the rumor that Gen. GRANT will send SHERIDAN back to command in Louisiana will prove untrue. It is difficult to understand how GRANT, if he be really a Conservative man, and wishes for peace in the Southern States, can approve of the administration of SHERIDAN as District Commander. He was insolent, tyrannical, malevolent, and inefficient in preserving order. If he did not derive profit from meddling, as District Commander, with the finances of New Orleans and of the State Government, he has been slandered in such an ingenious and plausible way as to produce a general conviction that he did so with his hands.

Of all the many men who deserted the Democratic party to gain spoils and preferment during and after the war, SHERIDAN has made the worst record. He went beyond the requirements of the reconstruction infancy to enforce its spirit. The letter of the law commanded him to do what is revolting to honest men who hate despotism, but he had a relish for the mean and infernal, which gave the letter an interpretation worse than his author dared to express. He is an unclean Irishman, and GRANT ought to shake him off.

The editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, who saw JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, during his brief lay in that city, last week, says: "We could not but remark the alterations which time and exile had made in his personal appearance. He does not look like the same man who years ago presided with so much grace and dignity in the Senate of the United States. A thoroughly jaded and careworn expression is upon his face, and the once glossy black hair is thickly strewn with gray. The urbanity, gentlemanly breeding and courteous air which made him a shining figure in the gay ranks of Washington society before the war, are still apparent, however, and point more keenly to the regrets that we feel, that the dark spell of treason should have turned this gifted Kentuckian from his allegiance."

There is a prospect of a row in the Radical camp over the Tenure-of-office bill, which was passed to prevent President JOHNSON from turning out of office men who habitually vilified him and did their utmost to prevent the carrying out of the policy of his administration. Confessedly the bill violated every correct principle of government, and was adopted simply as a measure for the benefit of the Radical office holders, and has resulted in much evil to the country by preventing the President from discharging the faithful and corrupt. But many of the Radicals who are in office wish to let the law remain in full force as a check upon Gen. GRANT. There is a very pretty prospect for a disturbance between the friends of the President elect and those who expect nothing at his hands.

The Philadelphia *Press* tells us what the members of the present Cabinet propose to do after the 4th of March. SEWARD is still ambitious, and will take a new role as a tourist and navigator. McCULLOCH will migrate with his family to New York. RANDALL will remain in Washington and practice law. WELLES will go home. Washington life being too expensive. BREWSTER is inclined to remain in Washington. EVARTS, if he leaves the Cabinet, will return to New York, of course, and SCHOFIELD will be subject to orders as an army officer.

The *Tribune* says: "It being known that Mr. ROLLINS would positively withdraw from the office of Internal Revenue Commissioner, the friends of Mr. DELANO suggested and recommended him to General GRANT for the place. Mr. DELANO had a long consultation with General GRANT, during which, it is understood, the office was offered him, and that he signified his intention to accept."

The St. Louis *Democrat* declares that "the members of the Senate who want to insult the President elect have accomplished their purpose in the defeat of the bill repealing the tenure-of-office act." The *Democrat* should not be surprised that Senators who have insulted Mr. JOHNSON every day for three years should so soon begin their insults to General GRANT.

The organ of female suffrage—the *Revolution*—is in favor of women riding velocipedes, "as the velocipede can be ridden at first in no other possible way than *astride*, and fashion-worshipping ladies will easily overcome all delicate scruples about the manner of riding." A great many efforts are made now-a-days to get ladies to overcome all delicate scruples. But after the *less of delicacy—what!*

Presbyterian Convention.
LEXINGTON, KY., Feb. 20, 1869.
In compliance with a call previously published, a number of elders and laymen of Presbyterian Churches in Kentucky, met this day in the Second Presbyterian Church of Lexington, and organized by calling Wm. Ernst, of Covington, to preside as chairman, and J. B. Temple, of Frankfort, to act as Secretary of the convention. The meeting was opened with prayer.

The chairman appointed a committee to ascertain and report the names of persons present who desired to be enrolled as members of the Convention, with the churches to which they belonged, where reported the following names:

C. S. Brent, of Paris; T. G. Dunlap, of Olive Church, Shelby county; George Brown and John A. Willis, of Nicholasville; Wm. Lowry, First Church, Lexington; J. B. Kinkead, College street Church, Louisville; W. O. Goodloe, Second Church, Lexington; W. C. Harrison, Shelbyville; J. O. Campbell, Fourth Church, Louisville; W. R. Rife, First Church, Lexington; R. H. Probst, Second Church, Lexington; Wm. Ernst, First Church, Covington; George W. Norton, Second Church, Lexington; J. B. Temple, Frankfort; B. T. Milton, Second Church, Lexington; Dr. D. W. Gay, Pisgah Church; W. B. Kinkead, Walnut Hill Church; A. G. Hodges, Frankfort; Isaac W. Scott, Second Church, Lexington; E. W. Martin, Second Church, Covington; E. N. Offutt, Cherry Spring, Scott county; Isaac M. Isaacs, Walnut Hill; Sam'l Harrison, Shelbyville; Wm. Austin, Lexington; W. C. Simpson, Winchester; T. T. Alexander, Columbia; S. W. Price, Lexington; James Barbour, Maysville; W. E. Bush, Lexington; George W. Welch, Danville; W. W. Irvine, Richmond; J. K. Vaneant, Fleming; H. J. Darnall, Fleming; O. Beatty, Danville; J. E. Cooper, New Castle; Samuel Wherritt, Richmond; C. Campbell, Madison county; James Shell, Olive; J. A. Jacobs, Danville.

MEMORIAL.
From Ruling Elders and Laymen of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, in Convention Assembled in the city of Lexington, Kentucky, on the 25th day of February, 1869, to the General Assembly of the Presbytery in the United States of America, to convene in the City of New York in May next.

BRETHREN: Living as we do in a part of the country where the Church of our choice and affection has suffered more severely than perhaps in any other section, from the bitter controversies which have prevailed during the last few years, and being deeply pained by the alienations among brethren and divisions in our churches, Presbyteries, and Synod, which have unhappily taken place, we have been moved to consider whether something cannot be done to restore harmony, heal our divisions, and, with God's blessing, secure prosperity to our now distracted and distressed Zion.

We do not propose to enter into a discussion of the causes which have operated to produce this sad state of things; nor to determine upon whom or where the greater measure of responsibility rests in bringing it upon us. To do so would be unprofitable and perhaps only stir up further strife.

The measures proposed in this memorial for your adoption, we believe to be reasonable and altogether proper, and that they will, if adopted by the Assembly, go far toward the restoration of peace and unity of our churches in Kentucky; and, also, may be the means of re-establishing the Presbyterian Church South in its ecclesiastical relations—a consummation in which we, and we doubt not the whole Presbyterian Church, would greatly rejoice. The propositions which we respectfully submit for your consideration are as follows:

"1. In as much as, whether right or wrong originally, the occasion for the order known as the Pittsburgh Order, adopted at the meeting of the General Assembly in the year 1865, and recorded in the minutes of that year on page —, having passed away, we respectfully suggest such a rescinding or modification of this Order as will satisfy the minds of brethren who feel aggrieved by it.

"2. Inasmuch as many good men have felt, and still feel, much aggrieved, and have been to some extent alienated from the church by what they regard as a departure by the General Assembly from the letter and spirit of Article IV, Chapter XXII, of our Confession of Faith, which reads as follows: 'Synods and Councils are to handle or conclude nothing but what is ecclesiastical; and not to intermeddle with civil affairs which concern the Commonwealth, unless by way of humble petition in cases extraordinary; or by way of advice in satisfaction of conscience, if they be thereunto required by the civil magistrates; and as that connection in the minds of brethren, stands greatly in the way of harmony and unity which we are striving after and earnestly desire, we implore the General Assembly to adopt a minute declaring that if any of the past deliverances of the General Assembly are in conflict or inconsistent with said article of the Confession of Faith, they are disapproved by this General Assembly.

"The deplorable division in our churches in Kentucky, which has resulted in the formation of two Synods in the place of one, and twelve Presbyteries out of the six previously existing, having been caused, in our opinion, at least in part, by the order of the General Assembly of 1865, popularly known as the 'Pittsburgh Order,' whereby many able and faithful ministers of the word were separated from ecclesiastical connection with the General Assembly, without having designed or desired such separation, we respectfully suggest, as the best practical remedy that occurs to us for that unhappy result, that you will pass an order directing that the several Presbyteries in Kentucky shall meet at the times and places to be designated by the General Assembly, and organize by appointing the oldest Minister present Moderator, and that the names of the ministers and delegates of churches present at these meetings shall be enrolled as members of the Presbyteries severally; and providing that the six Presbyteries thus organized shall constitute the Synod of Kentucky in connection with the General Assembly, and provided that the Synod thus constituted, shall meet at a given time and place to be named by the Assembly, and organized by appointing the oldest Minister present Moderator."

Thus would the way be opened for the reunion of all who desire to be connected with the General Assembly, without humiliation of any, and in our judgment great good would result to the cause of Christ by the proposed action.

James Wilson, Elias Kurtz, F. P. Kinkead, Woodford; W. R. Letcher, Richmond; T. R. Williams, Lexington; W. B. Cooper, Lexington; Wm. Armstrong, Lexington; J. J. Miller, O. W. Price, Lexington; E. DeLong, John R. Sharpe, Geo. B. Kinkead, J. T. Davidson, Lexington.

On motion of James Barbour, a committee of five was appointed to prepare business for the action of the Convention, to whom all papers and propositions intended for the consideration of the Convention should be submitted. James Barbour, of Maysville; C. S. Brent, of Paris; W. B. Kinkead, of Walnut Hill; O. Beatty, of Danville, and T. T. Alexander, of Columbia, were appointed a committee.

The committee retired, and after considerable time spent in consultation, reported to the Convention a Memorial to the General Assembly, and an address to the Presbyterian People of Kentucky, with a statement that the committee had not perfected these papers, and asked further time. After some discussion the papers were recommitted to the Committee, with instructions to report at half past seven o'clock, P. M., to which the Committee adjourned.

At half past seven o'clock, P. M., the Convention was called to order by the chairman, and engaged in devotional exercises. The Committee of five to prepare the business for consideration of the Convention, returned and submitted an address to the Presbyterian people of Kentucky, and a memorial to the General Assembly, which, after discussion, were adopted, and are as follows:

To the Presbyterian People of Kentucky:
A few of your brethren, ruling elders, and laymen, assembled in convention in the city of Lexington, this 21st of February, 1869, in obedience to a public invitation to meet and consult about the welfare of our beloved Church in this State, address to you this letter explaining the reasons for our assembling and also the conclusions at which we have arrived.

We came to this place, because we love the Church of our fathers, and we address you, because we know that you mourn with us over her desolations. The evils which have arisen from our division seem to us to be almost intolerable. We do not know a single congregation in all our borders where differences of opinion have not been generated in the last few sad years; and in many of them, those differences have resulted in the actual division in the church and in the separation of life-long brethren and friends. Our institutions of learning have been paralyzed and the fountains of knowledge dried up, streams which were supplied by the tears and prayers and self-denial of our fathers, many of whom are gone to their rest; and although Jehovah has not utterly forsaken His people, we have to weep over divided households, vacant congregations, and barren ordinances.

None of you have been indifferent to the great division which arose soon after the commencement of the civil strife, and which has culminated in the formal and entire separation of the great body of Old School Presbyterians into two assemblies. The time has probably not yet come to set on foot any specific plan looking to the re-uniting of these large bodies of our brethren; and it would ill become us to presume to counsel others so long as we have not found the wisdom that can heal our own divisions. We would fain hope that the time has come to re-unite the Presbyterian people of Kentucky; and if success shall follow their measures we shall be encouraged, we will be encouraged to hope and to pray that the Great Head of the Church will bless further efforts, even to the restoration of our whole church to its former unity, peace, and power. For, notwithstanding all which has occurred in the past few years, we have an abiding confidence that the great body of our ministers and of our people in all parts of our country still hold firm the great doctrines of faith and principles of Church order set forth in our confession of faith, catechisms, and form of Government. Whilst, then, we may not see the way to secure, at once, all that our hearts desire, let us set our own house in order, and use every suitable means calculated to re-unite the churches in our own State.

We feel that we are treading on safe ground when we recommend to you "to seek those things that make for peace, and things where by one may edify another." Surely, surely it is the will of our Father that we all should be one; that where there is now discord amongst brethren there should be harmony; that brethren should love one another. And if there may not be organic union, there must be unity of desire for His glory, for upbuilding of His Kingdom, and the revival and abounding of His precious word of grace in the hearts of His children. To this end, "let us put away all bitterness and anger, and evil speaking with all malice, and be kind to one another, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven us."

Trusting that we are not mistaken as to the desire of our brethren, that some steps should be taken with a view to the reunion of Presbyterians in Kentucky, we have adopted a memorial to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, published herewith, to which we invite your careful and prayerful consideration. And we request all our church courts and all our people who may agree with us in the object of this movement, and express the same to the General Assembly in such manner as may be deemed suitable and proper. No plan has been suggested to us which is free from all objection; the one which we have embodied in memorial seems to us to be most free from difficulties and best calculated to promote the re-union of our Kentucky churches. It contemplates a practical return to our old home, and we trust that the whole family can thus be united.

In conclusion, brethren, let us all give earnest heed to the apostolic exhortation, "that we walk worthy of the high vocation wherewith we are called, with all lowliness and meekness, with long suffering, forbearing one another in love; endeavoring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace."

MINISTERS.
BELL—In this city, on the 24th of January, after a protracted sickness, Mr. James D. Bell, aged 72 years.
SHOEMATE—In Sharpsburg, Ky., Feb. 4, 1869, Mrs. Mary Shoemate, aged 86 years.
WILKINSON—On the 24th of Jan., 1869, at the residence of Dr. F. M. Taylor, near Kenton town, Robert county, Ky., John O. Throckmorton, after an illness of several months, in the 24th year of his age.
HENDRICK—Near Flemingsburg, on the morning of the 31st inst., Eliza, daughter of Dr. J. P. Hendrick and wife, aged one year and ten days.
ROGERS—Wm. Rogers, at his residence, in Bath county, on Feb. 15, 1869, aged 87 years.

MAYSVILLE MARKETS.
CORNBREAD—WEEKLY BY H. GRAY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, corner Second and Station streets.
CORN—Common to choice 25¢ to 27¢.
SCARF—No. 1, 15¢; No. 2, 14¢; No. 3, 13¢; No. 4, 12¢; No. 5, 11¢; No. 6, 10¢; No. 7, 9¢; No. 8, 8¢; No. 9, 7¢; No. 10, 6¢; No. 11, 5¢; No. 12, 4¢; No. 13, 3¢; No. 14, 2¢; No. 15, 1¢; No. 16, 10¢; No. 17, 9¢; No. 18, 8¢; No. 19, 7¢; No. 20, 6¢; No. 21, 5¢; No. 22, 4¢; No. 23, 3¢; No. 24, 2¢; No. 25, 1¢; No. 26, 10¢; No. 27, 9¢; No. 28, 8¢; No. 29, 7¢; No. 30, 6¢; No. 31, 5¢; No. 32, 4¢; No. 33, 3¢; No. 34, 2¢; No. 35, 1¢; No. 36, 10¢; No. 37, 9¢; No. 38, 8¢; No. 39, 7¢; No. 40, 6¢; No. 41, 5¢; No. 42, 4¢; No. 43, 3¢; No. 44, 2¢; No. 45, 1¢; No. 46, 10¢; No. 47, 9¢; No. 48, 8¢; No. 49, 7¢; No. 50, 6¢; No. 51, 5¢; No. 52, 4¢; No. 53, 3¢; No. 54, 2¢; No. 55, 1¢; No. 56, 10¢; No. 57, 9¢; No. 58, 8¢; No. 59, 7¢; No. 60, 6¢; No. 61, 5¢; No. 62, 4¢; No. 63, 3¢; No. 64, 2¢; No. 65, 1¢; No. 66, 10¢; No. 67, 9¢; No. 68, 8¢; No. 69, 7¢; No. 70, 6¢; No. 71, 5¢; No. 72, 4¢; No. 73, 3¢; No. 74, 2¢; No. 75, 1¢; No. 76, 10¢; No. 77, 9¢; No. 78, 8¢; No. 79, 7¢; No. 80, 6¢; No. 81, 5¢; No. 82, 4¢; No. 83, 3¢; No. 84, 2¢; No. 85, 1¢; No. 86, 10¢; No. 87, 9¢; No. 88, 8¢; No. 89, 7¢; No. 90, 6¢; No. 91, 5¢; No. 92, 4¢; No. 93, 3¢; No. 94, 2¢; No. 95, 1¢; No. 96, 10¢; No. 97, 9¢; No. 98, 8¢; No. 99, 7¢; No. 100, 6¢.

WHEAT—100 bushels, 10¢; 50 bushels, 9¢; 25 bushels, 8¢; 10 bushels, 7¢; 5 bushels, 6¢; 2 bushels, 5¢; 1 bushel, 4¢; 1/2 bushel, 3¢; 1/4 bushel, 2¢; 1/8 bushel, 1¢; 1/16 bushel, 10¢; 1/32 bushel, 9¢; 1/64 bushel, 8¢; 1/128 bushel, 7¢; 1/256 bushel, 6¢; 1/512 bushel, 5¢; 1/1024 bushel, 4¢; 1/2048 bushel, 3¢; 1/4096 bushel, 2¢; 1/8192 bushel, 1¢; 1/16384 bushel, 10¢; 1/32768 bushel, 9¢; 1/65536 bushel, 8¢; 1/131072 bushel, 7¢; 1/262144 bushel, 6¢; 1/524288 bushel, 5¢; 1/1048576 bushel, 4¢; 1/2097152 bushel, 3¢; 1/4194304 bushel, 2¢; 1/8388608 bushel, 1¢; 1/16777216 bushel, 10¢; 1/33554432 bushel, 9¢; 1/67108864 bushel, 8¢; 1/134217728 bushel, 7¢; 1/268435456 bushel, 6¢; 1/536870912 bushel, 5¢; 1/1073741824 bushel, 4¢; 1/2147483648 bushel, 3¢; 1/4294967296 bushel, 2¢; 1/8589934592 bushel, 1¢; 1/17179869184 bushel, 10¢; 1/34359738368 bushel, 9¢; 1/68719476736 bushel, 8¢; 1/137438953472 bushel, 7¢; 1/274877906944 bushel, 6¢; 1/549755813888 bushel, 5¢; 1/1099511627776 bushel, 4¢; 1/2199023255552 bushel, 3¢; 1/4398046511104 bushel, 2¢; 1/8796093022208 bushel, 1¢; 1/17592186044416 bushel, 10¢; 1/35184372088832 bushel, 9¢; 1/70368744177664 bushel, 8¢; 1/140737488355328 bushel, 7¢; 1/281474976710656 bushel, 6¢; 1/562949953421312 bushel, 5¢; 1/1125899906842624 bushel, 4¢; 1/2251799813685248 bushel, 3¢; 1/4503599627370496 bushel, 2¢; 1/9007199254740992 bushel, 1¢; 1/18014398509481984 bushel, 10¢; 1/36028797018963968 bushel, 9¢; 1/72057594037927936 bushel, 8¢; 1/144115188075855872 bushel, 7¢; 1/288230376151711744 bushel, 6¢; 1/576460752303423488 bushel, 5¢; 1/1152921504606846976 bushel, 4¢; 1/2305843009213693952 bushel, 3¢; 1/4611686018427387904 bushel, 2¢; 1/9223372036854775808 bushel, 1¢; 1/18446744073709551616 bushel, 10¢; 1/36893488147419103232 bushel, 9¢; 1/73786976294838206464 bushel, 8¢; 1/147573952589676412928 bushel, 7¢; 1/295147905179352825856 bushel, 6¢; 1/590295810358705651712 bushel, 5¢; 1/1180591620717411303424 bushel, 4¢; 1/2361183241434822606848 bushel, 3¢; 1/4722366482869645213696 bushel, 2¢; 1/9444732965739290427392 bushel, 1¢; 1/18889465931478580854784 bushel, 10¢; 1/37778931862957161709568 bushel, 9¢; 1/75557863725914323419136 bushel, 8¢; 1/151115727451828646838272 bushel, 7¢; 1/302231454903657293676544 bushel, 6¢; 1/604462909807314587353088 bushel, 5¢; 1/1208925819614629174706176 bushel, 4¢; 1/2417851639229258349412352 bushel, 3¢; 1/4835703278458516698824704 bushel, 2¢; 1/9671406556917033397649408 bushel, 1¢; 1/19342813113834066795298816 bushel, 10¢; 1/38685626227668133590597632 bushel, 9¢; 1/77371252455336267181195264 bushel, 8¢; 1/154742504910672534362390528 bushel, 7¢; 1/309485009821345068724781056 bushel, 6¢; 1/618970019642690137449562112 bushel, 5¢; 1/1237940039285380274899124224 bushel, 4¢; 1/

MAYSVILLE, KY. MARCH 3, 1869.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Benefit.—On Tuesday the House passed a bill for the benefit of John D. Secret, of Fleming county.

Mayslick.—A bill to amend an act to charter the town of Mayslick passed the Senate on the 20th.

Whisky Sale.—On Thursday John M. Duke & Co. sold ten barrels of their whisky, nine months old, in bond, at \$1.50 per gallon.

The House has rejected a Senate bill to repeal an act to define the line between Lewis and Carter counties.

The Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court in the case of Adams vs. McIntyre, of Fleming county.

A bill to amend an act to incorporate the Mason and Lewis turnpike road company was passed by the Kentucky Senate on February 25th.

Reversed.—The Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of the Circuit Court in the case of Carrington vs. Herrin & Co., from Lewis county.

A Temperance Town.—The Kentucky House on the 24th, passed a Senate bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in the town of Sherburne, in Fleming county.

Sunk.—On Wednesday night the Boston ran into and sunk at the Maysville wharf Paul Hoeft's five ton steamer, the Winnie Norris. Damages about sixty dollars.

Poor House.—On Tuesday the Kentucky House of Representatives authorized the Mason County Court to sell the Poor House and reinvest the proceeds.

Rig Rent.—Elijah Latham has rented thirty acres of his farm in the Mayslick neighborhood at \$15 per acre, the largest rent, perhaps, ever paid in the county.

Sale.—A. J. McDougle, on Friday, sold his residence, known as the Wormald property to M. R. Burgess for \$2,000. Mr. McDougle paid the same price for it three years ago.

Fleming County.—The Senate passed, on the 29th, a House bill to change the time of holding Quarterly Courts in Fleming county. It now only needs the Governor's signature to become a law.

A difficulty occurred at Mt. Olivet on Monday last, between S. G. Rogers and Mase Williams, in which Williams shot at Rogers five times, but luckily none of the shots took effect. We hope to get the full particulars next week.

The weather was cold and blustering on Friday. Though the sun shone out brightly the wind blew furiously, and the air was bitterly cold. There is scarcely a hope that the peaches have survived the sleet and freeze.

The weather has been too cold to admit of much riotous behavior. All inquiries at the Mayor's office have met with the same response: "Nothing doing." We are having a very peaceful, quiet and happy time in this little city.

The many friends of Jerry Young, the popular merchant tailor, will be sorry to learn that he has been confined to his bed for four weeks and is still dangerously ill. We hope he may recover and be restored to complete health.

Joe D. Ware's Sale.—The sale of Mr. Ware's house hold furniture and other personal property will come off at his residence below the city on Monday. It will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. A chance is offered to purchase some elegant articles.

The 22d of February, Washington's birth day, passed off in Maysville without any celebration. Two or three flags hung from windows all the notice taken of it. People who admire Grant are not apt to cherish the name of Washington.

Amended.—The Senate, on the 19th, amended and passed a House bill to authorize the town of Carlisle, in Nicholas county, to take stock in the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division. The bill must now go back to the House for concurrence.

Deserted.—A negro baby, unadulterated by any admixture of Caucasian blood, about five weeks old, was found, dead, in the cellar of Hon. Wm. H. Wadsworth, on the night of Tuesday last. It was deposited in a candle box, and had evidently been left there several days previously. There is no clue to the unnatural parent who thus left her offspring to perish.

The Festival.—We are glad to learn that the Festival given by the ladies for the benefit of the new Presbyterian Church in the Fifth Ward was so complete a success. Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather the room was crowded on both nights by the elite of the city, who were liberal buyers. The clear profits were about \$350.

Turnpikes.—On Saturday, 20th, the State Senate passed a bill to amend the charter of the Mt. Carmel and Fox Springs turnpike road company.

Also a House bill to amend an act giving the County Court of Bath power to subscribe stock in turnpike roads in that county.

Also a House bill to submit to the voters of Bath county a proposition to take stock in turnpikes.

James Barbour. of this city, was announced in the Lexington papers of Saturday, for a speech in that city on the importance to Lexington of the completion of the Maysville & Lexington Railroad, Northern Division. Mr. Barbour has also been to Frankfort to procure the enactment of legislation necessary to that end. We hope he has been able to convince the Lexington people and a substantial subscription may be the result of his effort.

There is great reason to apprehend that the fruit has been entirely destroyed by the cold spell during the past week. The buds on the peach trees had swollen and were almost ready to burst into bloom. The cold rain, followed by sleet, which froze on the trees, has almost certainly killed the peaches and perhaps other fruits. There was no snow to protect the wheat and other small grains, but it is hoped that they were too far advanced to be seriously damaged by the cold snap.

A Card.—The Festival given by the ladies for the benefit of the new Presbyterian Chapel in the Fifth Ward proved to be a perfect success. The ladies desire to return thanks to the public for the patronage so liberally bestowed on the enterprise. To our city editors they are under many obligations for their favorable notices; also, to Mr. W. W. Pike for doing their job printing gratis; to the pocket St. James for their handsome cakes, and to the gentlemanly confectioners and other persons of the city for their valuable donations to the Festival.

Palmer's Cosmetic Lotion has cured my face and hands, also my legs and feet, of an eruption, after having spent ten weeks and five days in the different N. Y. Hospitals, without any real benefit to me." Writes Dennis McLean, 93 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Small Pox.—It seems that we were mistaken in supposing that the city was entirely free of this loathsome pest. Dr. James Shackelford was called in on Saturday to see a negro boy living in Brose's Alley, and pronounced the case a light form of small-pox. It is in a good neighborhood for spreading. The place has been fenced in by the authorities. Proper sanitary regulations would require a pest house to be established in Maysville. These negroes are very poor, the mother supporting herself and family by washing, and with the small-pox in her family she will be unable to do anything for them.

Amongst Atlantic Cables, steam navigation, and those progressions of science and art that mark the nineteenth century, not the least useful are Dr. Ayer's medicines. They take rank among the benefactions of mankind from the rapidity and certainty with which they cure. Try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral on a cough and it is gone. What skin disease or impurities of the blood withstand Ayer's Sarsaparilla? Ayer's Pills are the perfection of a purgative—every family should have them as almost every family does. Not a trifle to be thankful for are good medicines and the knowledge how to use them for protection from disease. These Dr. Ayer's preparations and publications furnish, and we do not hesitate to commend them.—St. Louis Leader.

Passed.—On Friday, February 19th, the State Senate passed the House bill to amend the act allowing the counties of Bourbon, Fleming and Nicholas to subscribe stock in the Lexington and Maysville Railroad Company, Northern Division. The bill is now a law. We do not know what the provisions of the bill are exactly, but presume it authorizes Bourbon county to subscribe according to Mr. Brent's plan of issuing bonds to the amount of \$200,000, and the precincts of Elizaville and Centreville in Fleming county to vote upon the proposition to subscribe the one per cent. tax. If so we hope our friends in Fleming will on that proceed to obtain a vote of the people on the question. It is important that the work on the road shall be commenced in the spring.

Our Thanks.—We are indebted to W. W. Baldwin for the latest New Orleans, Vicksburg and Memphis papers. Mr. Baldwin has just returned from the South, having had a trip very successful in a business point of view. In addition to the mules the sale of which we have already noticed, (they were sold by Tom Murphy at good prices), Mr. Baldwin sold 18 head at an average of \$203.50 per head. His plows, both sugar and cotton, went with a ready sale, his entire stock having been already disposed of, and orders received for three hundred which have yet to be made. He describes the South as recovering rapidly from the prostration resulting from the war, and the people having plenty of money and no debts. He received payment in exchange on New York for all that he sold.

The Lady's Friend for March.—The March number of this 'Queen of the Monthlies,' opens with a fine steel engraving called "In the Firelight"—where fireside dreams are taking visible but ethereal shapes. This is followed by the usual handsome colored steel fashion plate, and by an amusing engraving of "Half an Hour too Early" (at the party.) Then we have the usual large number of engravings devoted to the fashions, needle work, &c. As to the literary contents, "Roland York," the deeply interesting novel by the famous author of "East Lynne," and the piquant and romantic story, "Between Two," are continued. Among the other contents we note "The Story of Two Summers," by Nora Perry; "Gracie with the Golden Hair," a Poem by Florence Perry; "Bertha," by Amanda M. Douglas; editorials, fashionable intelligence, &c. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 219 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at \$2.50 a year, which also includes a large steel engraving. Four copies, \$6. Five copies (one gratis) \$8. "The Lady's Friend" and "The Saturday Evening Post," (and one engraving) \$4.

We have been furnished with the following correspondence between citizens of Bracken county and Mr. A. J. Markley, their Representative in the Legislature, by which it will be seen that, in response to their invitation, he has consented to the use of his name in connection with a re-election to the General Assembly:

BRACKEN COUNTY, KY., Jan. 26, 1869.
Mr. A. J. Markley:
Dear Sir: We, the undersigned citizens and Democrats of Bracken county, Kentucky, desire to express our high appreciation of you in the faithful and able manner in which you have represented your constituency in the Legislature of Kentucky, and would most respectfully invite you to become a candidate for re-election. Yours, very truly,
ISAAC N. GOSNEY,
Geo. G. WATSON,
and two hundred others.

FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 19, 1869.
Messrs. Isaac N. Gosney, Geo. G. Watson, and others of Bracken county, Ky.:
GENTLEMEN: I am unable to express in appropriate words the gratitude I feel for the flattering manner in which you have expressed your approval of my services as your Representative in the Legislature of Kentucky.

In response to your request that I should become a candidate for re-election, I will say that, if it is the wish of the Democracy of Bracken county that I shall again represent them in this body, it will afford me great pleasure to do so.

Profoundly grateful for the honors heretofore bestowed upon me by the people of my county, it shall be, as heretofore, my constant effort to perform the duties intrusted to me so as to merit the confidence and approbation of my people.

Thanking you for the personal kindness shown me in your call, I remain yours, very respectfully,
A. J. MARKLEY.

Horse and Mule Trade.—The Paris Kentucky says:

Mr. Hendricks, of Fleming, from Savannah, Ga., reports the market yet good there, money plenty, and planters preparing to increase their crops.

D. W. Bayles, of North Middletown, from Mississippi, reports a dull market.

Pat Bowden shipped 16 head of number one mules to Pittsburgh yesterday.

W. W. Fisher imported 115 head of mules from "over the river." McClure & Simpson 30 head and L. Beckett 30.

Dudley Lockridge and others, of Bath county, brought in a lot of horses and mules from northwest Indiana. Tennesseans were there scouring the country for work and brood mares.

Tar & Butler brought in 90 head on Monday, from the west, and sold out on that day as induced Butler to return for more last evening.

W. H. Fisher has just received 148 head, all broke, and from 14 to 164 hands high. Mr. Butler received 60 head and sold to F. J. Barbee.

Joe A. Miller, C. C. Skilman, Wm. Ardery

Bob Rowles, Silas Evans and others have returned from the South.

Wm. H. Gay, of Louisiana, tells us that he has shipped 275 mules for a Planter's Association. Indifferent horses are supplied by Texas. Mr. P. wants a few good horses.

W. M. Taylor sold "Pass Pallen" to High Rogers for \$275. She is a most valuable saddle horse.

A letter from Jas. McDonald and D. D. Thompson states that they are at Lexington Court House, S. C. Mules are in demand, and selling at good figures. They sold eight horses at \$175 to \$200 per head, and one pair for \$500. Cotton is worth 28 to 30c in Columbia. The planters are preparing for large crop next season. Everything is bustle and activity on the plantations. The hands of industry are at work removing the debris of the war, and preparing to adorn the South with jewels of prosperity.

Cattle Poisoning.—Some weeks since James Davis, a farmer in the Lewisburg precinct of this county, hired as a farm hand a man named John Tumlinson, who had lived in Ohio about four miles back of Aberdeen.

After Tumlinson had been working for Mr. Davis for some days, he went among his cattle and in pure wantonness cut off the tails of several of the finest of the lot. Being charged with the deed he admitted his guilt and was at once paid off and discharged by Mr. Davis, with the advice to desist from such senseless tricks in the future. When he left he was heard to threaten vengeance on Mr. Davis in case he told any one of his rascally conduct. Some days afterward several of Mr. Davis' finest steers died suddenly, and upon opening them unmistakable signs of arsenic were discovered in their stomachs.

Suspecting Tumlinson of the deed, and yet having no proof against him beyond his threats, Mr. Davis once lodged a complaint against him for cutting off the tails of the cattle. He was arrested on this charge, and held to bail to answer at the Circuit Court, and was bailed by his friends. Afterwards he approached Mr. Davis and promised to confess all that he had done if Mr. Davis would not prosecute him for felony on the charge of cattle poisoning. To this the latter assented on condition that Tumlinson would leave the State and not again come within fifty miles of Maysville. In the presence of Wm. T. Lindsey, a magistrate, and others, the man then confessed that he had shaved off the tails of the cattle; and that he had also killed fifteen steers of arsenic from the farm of J. J. Wood & Brother, in Maysville, which he mixed in meal, fed the house at which he was staying at night, walked to Mr. Davis' farm, gave it to the cattle and returned without his host knowing that he had left his bed. He has since left the State, never, we hope, to return on such errands.

Hard on the Gamblers.—The following decision of the Court of Appeals may serve as a warning to parties engaged in dealing "Faro," viz:

Money Lost in Gaming May Be Recovered by the Loser or His Creditors, or any Persons After Six Months—Misconduct of Attorneys at the Trial.

FERRITT vs. Crouch and the Commonwealth Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, affirmed, February 22, 1869, Williams, J. C.

The appellee recovered a judgment for \$1,800 against Perrett, the keeper of a faro bank, at which the son of Crouch lost, and paid \$600. Perrett has appealed, insisting that the act of March 2, 1860, Myer's Supplement, 434, repealed Section 4, Chapter 42, Roe Stat., which authorized such suits.

Held.—That the judgment was right. Section 8, Chapter 42, Roe Stat., is repealed by said act of March 2, 1860, so far as a portion of the fine goes to the prosecutor. But by Section 4, Chapter 42, the exclusive right of recovering money lost by gaming to the loser or his creditor for six months, and to any one who might sue after six months, with a right of recovering treble the amount lost. This conferred a right of action, and right of recovery on any one who might sue if the loser or his creditors did not within six months, all of which went to the benefit of the person bringing the action. This section did not secure a portion of the forfeiture or penalty to the prosecutor or informer, but gave the whole recovery to the plaintiff who should bring the action. This private right of recovery was not repealed by the act of March 2, 1860.

That the plaintiff's counsel, in closing the argument, stated to the jury that on a former trial eleven of the jury were for the plaintiff, and the other interested in a faro bank, without the sanction of an oath, and when the appellant could not offer opposing evidence, was reprehensible, unjustifiable, and improper. But as the court intervened, and the counsel withdrew the statement, and the evidence of the sworn witnesses shows that the verdict was right, it is not sufficient to reverse the judgment. Though if there were doubt as to the evidence justifying the verdict, a new trial would be ordered.

As the evidence shows that "six hundred dollars" were lost, the verdict for "dollars" was not erroneous.

The Ring.—Some time ago a young Irishman of Maysville, a tailor by trade, named Greeley—now relation of Horace—went on a valentine to one of his fair country women, at which she took great offense who Sunday her brother, Killy, met Greeley, taxed him with insulting his sister, and demanded an apology, which Greeley refused to make. Killy then told Greeley that he must apologize or fight, and the latter expressed a decided preference for fighting. They then agreed to settle the matter by a fair and square stand-up fight, according to the rules of the prize ring, without clinching, gouging, or foul blows. Greeley chose as his second a young Irishman named Lynch; Killy chose little John Moran, and big John Moran was agreed on as the referee. The belligerent parties then adjourned to the Fifth ward, but so large a crowd gathered that they apprehended interference from the police and concluded to cross the river and proceed to the race course about a mile below Aberdeen. Arriving on the spot indicated, a ring was formed, and the two men stripped to their shirts in the presence of about one hundred spectators. Greeley is about twenty-four years of age, measures about five feet seven inches, and weighs about one hundred and forty five pounds. Killy is about two years older, a little taller, weighs one hundred and sixty, and is much the stronger of the two men. The word being given the worthy Bibernians went at their work in earnest, but without much regard to science or the rules of art. Greeley was much the more active of the two, constantly retreating, dodging, and dancing about, but now and then getting in ugly blows on his own account. Killy fought a fair fight, standing straight up to his work, pressing and pursuing his opponent all around the ring, and making little endeavor to escape punishment. The first blood was declared for Greeley. Neither party gave or received a knock-down blow. About thirty rounds were fought in half an hour. At that time Greeley told his second that he could not hold out much longer, and Lynch and

big John Moran, the referee, then approached Killy and asked if he was satisfied. The latter replied that he would be satisfied if Greeley would apologize for the insult offered to his sister and not otherwise. Greeley refused to make any apology but announced that he was satisfied with the result of the fight. Killy wanted to fight until an apology was made or one or the other was whipped. The referee declined to permit, and thus the battle terminated. Killy showed the most punishment in his face, his proboscis being swollen and one of his peepers badly blacked, but the spectators think he got much the best of the fight, as Greeley was exhausted from severe blows received in his ribs. Killy remarked on leaving the ground that he was not satisfied and that the affair was not yet ended.

A highly intelligent lady, a resident of Syracuse, N. Y. says that she was afflicted nearly a year, periodically, with derangement of the circulation, the blood rushing to the lungs with such force as to threaten congestion and death. This was attended with the most intense pain in all parts of the body. Failing to obtain relief from any of the physicians whom she employed from time to time, she was induced to try the Plantation Bitters, and to her surprise and joy they have relieved her and she is now in good health and flesh.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German cologne, and sold at half the price.

STATE NEWS.

A GRAVE CHARGE.—Louisa Field, a negro girl, about fourteen years of age, was yesterday arrested and placed in jail, charged with killing a child of J. C. Mosley, Esq., who resides on Market street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, in whose employ the girl was at the time of the death of the child, which was about four or five weeks ago. The girl was arrested upon the evidence of an old negro woman, who was employed by Mr. Mosley at the same time with the girl. She stated that Louisa made the child drink a quantity of concentrated lyso, from which it died. The mother of the youthful criminal lives in the old frame house next to J. Bacon's dry goods store, on Market street, between Preston and Jackson. The case will be called and investigated before the City Court this morning.—*Dem.*

IMPORTANT INSURANCE CASE.—The case of Mrs. Mary E. Graves, widow of Leslie C. Graves, against the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, was decided on yesterday, after a protracted hearing, and resulted in a verdict of \$5,000 and interest from the date of the death of Graves. It will be remembered that Leslie Graves committed suicide in a temporary fit of insanity, and the St. Louis Company refused to pay the policy of \$5,000 insurance on his life, holding that it was forfeited by reason of the manner of his death. A good deal of interest was felt for the widow in the community, and the result is very gratifying.—*Lee. Gaz.*

DEPRESSING SUICIDE.—About half-past 6 o'clock last night, Dr. Thomas E. Wilson, formerly of the firm of Wilson & Peter, wholesale druggists, of this city, shot himself with a pistol in the right temple, and expired almost immediately, while temporarily insane, his condition was brought about by over exertion in the adjustment of his business relations with the firm from which he had just retired. He was aged and infirm and could not stand the fatigue of the labor that he was engaged in.—*Lee. Dem.*

DR. LEWIS J. FRAZEE.—Among the young gentlemen who last evening received the degree of medicine at the Kentucky School was Lewis J. Frazee of Mississippi. Dr. Frazee comes of the best Mason county, (Kentucky) stock. His grandfather was a leading physician in the northeastern part of the State, and his uncle, whose name he bears, is one of the most accomplished members of his honorable, useful and dignified profession. Dr. Frazee intends practicing physic at Okaloosa, Miss. For the sake of himself and ancestry, we wish him unbounded success.—*Lon. Sun.*

The barn on the farm of Mr. Samuel Anderson, of this county, and filled with a large quantity of tobacco, the property of Mr. E. M. Peters, was entirely consumed on Tuesday night last. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The tobacco was fortunately insured.—*Owensboro Monitor.*

The week's operation, ending Saturday last, of the five distilleries in this vicinity, produced 1,150 gallons of copper whisky, the greater portion of which has already been sold, with orders to fill ahead. Price \$1.00 to \$1.15 per gallon, buyer paying tax, &c.—*Ibid.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A most distressing accident occurred on Thursday night at the residence of Mr. Otto Reynolds in this city, by which a very worthy young man, Richard M. Kimberly, lost his life. He was from Ripley, Ohio, and had been here about five months, introducing a new kind of illuminating agent, called the "People's Light." It seems that he suffered very much from spinal disease, and was frequently forced to seek relief in the use of morphine. But on this night, he partook of it more freely than usual, though no serious effects were perceptible to his companions until about one o'clock, when he suddenly ceased talking, which he had been doing cheerfully, laid back on his pillow and expired, never uttering a word. He had just written a letter to a lady living in Nashville to whom he was engaged to be married, telling her that he expected soon to be with her to claim her as his bride. Still, he evidently thought, from the nature of his disease, that he might probably die any moment, and to insure the safe delivery of his body to his friends, he left the address of his sister in his vest pocket. His brother came after the remains, and returned to Ohio with them, yesterday morning.—*Lee. Obs. Rep.*

LEO BROOKER.—We are sorry to learn that young Reed, son of Mr. A. J. Reed, aged about eighteen years, had his leg badly broken on Saturday afternoon. He was in a buggy with his father, going home, when one of the wheels of the vehicle gave way, precipitating young Reed to the ground with such force as to shatter his legs very badly. Dr. Bush dressed the fractured limb, and he is as comfortable as the painful nature of his injury will allow.—*Lee. Obs.*

JUDICIAL.—It appears that His Honor, Judge Ballard, of the United States District Court at Louisville, is as much dissatisfied with the modus operandi of the present session of our Circuit Court as he has been with those held in the past. He has just ordered the transfer of several negro cases to his court, over the ruling of Judge Thomas. The Circuit Clerk has also received a positive command to send down all the original papers having reference to them, the copies already forwarded not proving sufficient. We have read this last order, in which Ballard virtually decides the issue in favor of the negroes.—*Lee. Obs.*

RUNAWAY EXTRAORDINARY.—On last Saturday night there was an unusual excitement among our colored population, it having been whispered around that Dorsey Fletcher, one of the upper ten young America's of old Virginia African ancestry, and of course of the F. F. V.'s, had concocted a plan to steal the "colored schoolmarm's" daughter and be off for "Gretna Green" ere the moon rose from the dark East. Large numbers congregated upon the street corners eager to witness the flight of Dorsey and his gal. Early after supper Dorsey repaired to the lively stable at "got done up in style" when he was met by the infuriated old schoolmarm, who by this time had missed her darling Jane, and seizing him by the throat, exclaimed, in Shakerian style, "Dorsey produce me my Jane pure and undefiled, or this butcher knife shall reach the inmost secrets of your heart!" Dorsey at this juncture was suddenly attacked with a serious trembling of the knees and a wild disfigured looking countenance. Mr. Taylor standing near by, Dorsey impudently begged him "to get the gal." Mr. Marshall Fleming, one of the proprietors of the lively stable, having sympathy for Dorsey in his close quarters, and thinking that the vicissitudes of human life might place him in a condition to need similar assistance, took the crazed old woman away and gave him a fair shake, and by the timely aid of General Hammer, who bossed the job, he was off in his buggy up the town branch, where he found the "smiling Jane" patiently awaiting his arrival, she hopped in and off they went. It seemed that Jane had been watching a chance to escape the vigilance of the old woman all the evening and not until the old woman had seated herself at the melodeon and began to grind out "some soul-stirring" music that she had a fair opportunity to make good her escape. Thus seated she was belching forth at a lively gait the plaintive notes of "Tramp, tramp, the boys are marching." She listed for Jane to join the chorus, but Jane did not, she was out "marching with the boys." She looked around, the prisoner was gone; up she started in hot pursuit and the scene above described ensued.

There was now no more flickering in the whole thing for with Messrs. Fleming and Hammer as his right and left bowers Dorsey was held as a lion. After the "bowers" had guarded the party as far as Mr. Wm. Hendricks, about a mile above town, they left them with Providence invoking the blessings of Heaven on their match making. In the meantime the bereaved old mother came up the street in a hurry inquiring for Squire, Judge Ashton, Constable Cox, or "any other man," offering a hundred dollars to any man who would produce her gal. By this time she had put her way through the dense black crowd congregated in the street, crying out "listen at that; no encouragement at all, everybody is Dorsey Fletcher's friend," and it was true, for despite the efforts of the venerable schoolmarm, Dorsey arrived safely in Aberdeen, hid the knot tied and came back the next day looking as saucy as you please at his mother-in-law. The old woman became pacified by this time and a happy reconciliation ensued.

Upon the whole we would pronounce this a pretty good parody on runaway matches to Aberdeen. In conclusion, we think it is more than right that Dorsey should present his bowers with a new hat each, and that Judge Andrews should foot the bill.—*Flem. Dem.*

REV. STUART ROBINSON, of Louisville, preached in the Presbyterian Church, in this place, on last Wednesday, to a large and attentive audience. He is an earnest and effective preacher, and the audience was much interested.—*Carl. Mer.*

SOME DIFFERENCE.—We announce under an appropriate heading, in this issue, the marriage of John T. Miller, aged 20 years, to Mrs. Elizabeth Vice, aged 60 years, all of Nicholas, no doubt.—*Ibid.*

SALES OF LAND AND STOCK.

LAND SALES.—Sam. Clay, (G. B.) has purchased of Clay Hutchcraft 267 acres of the Reuben Hutchcraft tract at \$70 per acre. Very cheap. This gives Mr. Clay 3,727 acres of Bourbon Land, costing—some of it—as high as \$150 per acre, without buildings. He has also a large tract in Nicholas.

Dr. Hall sold 80 acres in Scott, near the Bourbon line and Centreville pike, at \$70.

The Dennison farm of 100 acres, near Clintonsville, sold at \$80.30.—*Paris Kentuckian.*

WINCHESTER COURT DAY.—Capt. Phil. Kidd, auctioneer, reports about 800 cattle at Winchester on Monday, and of better quality than has been offered for some time. The supply was about equal to the demand. The best 2-year olds sold at \$25—\$29.10 per head. A lot of oxen from Virginia sold to H. Roseberry, of Bourbon, at 6c. Medium yearlings, \$32.75 per head. Calves good second-rate, \$22.75 per head. The highest price obtained. Workless were in demand, and sold as high as \$225 per yoke. Only a few pairs of mules were on the market. The most of them were withdrawn, and will risk Paris. There was a good attendance, and everything passed off quietly.—*Ibid.*

JOHN A. GAND, JR.'S SALE.—J. B. Offutt, auctioneer: Workless horses and mares sold from \$60 to \$100; yoke of oxen, \$182; last spring calves; \$30; yearling heifers, \$30; doers \$44; 2-year old cattle, averaging about 1,000 lbs., \$70 per head; sheep half-blooded cotswolds, at \$8.15.—*Ibid.*

LAND RENTED.—Robt. Palmer rented 185 acres of land known as the Gen. Garrard farm, 2 1/2 miles north of Paris, to Daniel McGrath for \$1,250 (over \$7.75 per acre)—half cash and half at the end of the year.—*Ibid.*

Tax residence and 22 acres of land, belonging to the estate of the estate of Thos. I. Garrett, deceased was sold on Saturday to Mr. Black Neil for \$14,900.—*Ibid.*

SOLD.—The beautiful country seat of Mrs. Virginia Castleman, situated on the Newtown pike, about two miles and a half from the city, and containing 100 acres, has been purchased by Mr. R. B. Shelton, for the sum of \$16,000. Mr. Shelton has just retired from the management of the Louisville Hotel, and proposes locating permanently in this county.—*Lexington Observer and Reporter.*

STOCK SALES.—At the sale of stock by M. H. & J. W. Trimble the following prices were obtained: (we are indebted to John McDowd for the report.) Horses sold at from \$37 to \$137; two-year old mules brought \$112 per head; mountain cows sold at from \$44 to \$51, per head; spring calves from \$15 to \$23. Hogs not weighing 100 pounds brought from \$7 to \$11.50 per head; shelled oats at 5c per bushel and in the stack 20 cents per bushel. Corn in the crib 6c; bacon, 17 cents hog around; lamb 15 cents.—*Flem. Dem.*

SALES COUNTY COURT DAY.—Mr. John McDowd reports stock trade as quite brisk and lively. He sold the following stock under the hammer last Monday 12 head of spring mules at \$65 per head; 1 good cow \$405.01; 2-year old mountain heifer \$20; 1 good jack \$470; 1 common cow \$23; 1 fine riding horse \$65; 2 two-year old mules nine hundred dollars each.—*Ibid.*

SALES.—Mr. W. Cooper, county auctioneer, sold on Monday last, a black horse at \$75 and one bay mare at \$86.10.—*Ibid.*

John W. Clay sold on Friday last to Col. R. G. Stoner, 150 acres of land, lying four miles from this town, on the Owingville pike, at \$91 per acre.

He also sold on the same day, 47 acres of the Wm. Scott farm, lying about 2 1/2 miles west of town, on Somerset creek, at about \$87 per acre.—*Mt. Sterling Sentinel.*

The farm of the late John N. Conington, containing about three hundred acres, lying on the Winchester pike, about two and a half miles from this town was sold on Tuesday last at \$94 per acre. Thomas Metcalf, Esq., was the purchaser.—*Ibid.*

MULE, CATTLE AND WHISKY TRADE.—Mann, Campbell & Co., started from North Carolina on Monday last, 42 head of mules.

Robert Sims is just in from Georgia, and reports good sales of his stock, which, by preference, was made on time, until next fall.

At the sale of Glenn & Parks, on Saturday the 20th instant 19 2-year old steers sold at \$25 per head; 1 yoke of large cattle at \$61 dollars.

Wm. Piper bought of R. Belt, at the Upper Blue Lick, on Saturday last, a pair of aged cattle, weighing 3,300 pounds, at 7 cents.—*Carlisle Mer.*

SALE OF HEMP.—Dr. N. Cannon of this county, sold on Saturday seven tons of fine hemp, delivered at Shawhan station, at \$10.50 per cwt.—*Paris Gazette.*

The Pollard Tragedy.—A True Bill Found Against his Murderer.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.] At noon yesterday, the grand jury of Judge Barnham's court presented among others the following true bill against James Grant, for the murder of H. Rives Pollard:

"Virginia—City of Richmond, to wit: In the Court of Hustings for the city of Richmond, held by the Judge thereof:

"The grand jurors of the Commonwealth of Virginia in and for the city of Richmond, duly summoned to attend the Court of Hustings, for the city of Richmond, held by the Judge thereof, upon their oaths present that James P. Grant, on the 24th day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at the city of Richmond, and within the jurisdiction of this court, in and upon the body of Henry Rives Pollard, in the peace of said Commonwealth, then and there being, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault, and that the said James P. Grant, with a certain double-barreled gun, then and there charged with gunpowder and divers leaden missiles, commonly called buckshot, which said double-barreled gun he, the said James P. Grant, in his right hand then and there had and held, then and there feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, discharged and shot off, to, against, and upon the said Henry Rives Pollard, and that the said James P. Grant, with the divers leaden missiles, commonly called buckshot, aforesaid James P. Grant discharged and shot off as aforesaid, then and there feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did strike, penetrate, and wound the said Henry Rives Pollard in and upon the right side of the neck and upon the right side of the body of him, the said Henry Rives Pollard, then and there giving to

